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REPORTAGE ON CEMA PARTY SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

Hungarian Delegation, Issues

LD101111 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI) -- A consultative meeting of the Central Committee secretaries and permanent representatives of the CMEA countries was held in Moscow on February 8-9. The attending Hungarian delegation was led by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and included Joszef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative in the CMEA, Matyas Szuros, head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department, both members of the Central Committee, and Laszlo Ballai, head of the CC's Economic Political Department.

Issues on the further development of economic and technical-scientific cooperation were discussed. The session went on in the spirit of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

The Hungarian delegation returned to Budapest late Wednesday evening.

CSSR Delegation

LD101334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] A working consultative meeting of secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers' parties of CEMA member states and permanent representatives of CEMA countries was held in Moscow 8-9 February. Taking part in the meeting on behalf of the CSSR were Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee; and Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the party's Central Committee, deputy federal premier and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in CEMA.

The meeting discussed questions connected with further improving and deepening economic and scientific technological cooperation of the council's member states.

EDITORS OF COMMUNIST JOURNALS CONFER IN PRAGUE

LD091318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A conference of editors in chief of theoretical and political periodicals of fraternal communist and workers parties of socialist countries opened in Prague today. It is being attended by Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, heads of department in the CPCZ Central Committee, and by editors in chief of theoretical and political periodicals of the BCP, CPCZ, Cuban Communist Party, MSZMP, MPRP, SED, PZPR, CPSU and VCP.

Also present are a representative of the theoretical and political periodical of the Austrian Communist Party and the editor in chief of the international periodical WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

The conference will discuss how to deepen cooperation and strengthen the role of these periodicals by means of creative development of Marxism-Leninism in the generalization and dissemination of the experience gained in the building of socialism and communism and in the struggle against present-day anticommunism and imperialism.

BUSH REMAKKS ON DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS NOTED

LD110352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush, who has finished his 12-day journey to seven West European countries and is on his way to Washington, took part in a press conference in London. He stated that on the issue of disarmament negotiations the Atlantic alliance maintains a total unity of views. Asked whether the zero option, which, as he himself said, may be the subject of bargaining, should now be regarded as dead, Bush an answered: Definitely not. Asked about other proposals in the Geneva negotiations, Bush stated that the United States has no new proposals in its pocket. When he was asked to say specifically what the European leaders had told him, Bush replied that this was a matter on which he would be reporting to President Reagan.

REPORTS ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSIONS

Hungarian Envoy on Swedish Initiative

LD101828 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, February 10 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Ambassador Dr Imre Komives, leader of the Hungarian delegation, pointed out that, due to the aggressive policy and the continuous attempts of extreme imperialist circles to upset balance and gain military superiority, the disarmament talks have been deadlocked for years.

"The imperialist circles have now launched an action to undermine and annihilate former achievements in this field," said Imre Komives. Referring to the January political statement of the Warsaw Treaty member states, he stressed that the socialist countries see realistic opportunities even in this situation to change that dangerous trend. However, urgent action is required. First of all the danger of nuclear war must be averted by concrete and efficient measures for curbing the arms race and for disarmament. Completely unilateral and unacceptable proposals, which endanger the security of the socialist community, should not be pursued. Genuine proposals and a sincere desire for talks and agreement should replace programmes merely serving propaganda purposes.

As a good example of reasonable proposals, Imre Komives made reference to the Swedish initiative to establish a zone, free of theatre nuclear weapons in central Europe, along the border of Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states. "At its session on February 3 the Hungarian Government agreed on that initiative and expressed its readiness to contribute to make the talks successful."

GDR Envoy on Neutron Bomb Ban

LD102018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, 10 Feb (ADN) -- GDR Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder on Thursday called on the Geneva Disarmament Committee to include a ban on the nuclear neutron bomb as an agenda item. Accordingly, it should fulfill the necessary organizational preconditions for negotiations on this burning problem, including the formation of a relevant working group.

The GDR representative, who made this proposal also in the name of the other socialist states in the Disarmament Committee, pointed out that such a step would not only correspond with the efforts of the great majority of the UN member states but would accord with the wishes of the broad mass movement in many countries which was demanding an immediate ban on the neutron bomb.

In their proposal the socialist states were being guided by the consideration that the neutron bomb will lower the threshold for the outbreak of a nuclear war. It is clearly a weapon created for a potential aggressor as it would destroy people but would leave towns and factories intact.

Bulgarian Envoy on Proposals

AU111003 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, Feb 11 (BTA) -- Mr Konstantin Tellalov, Bulgaria's permanent UN representative in Geneva, made an elaborated statement yesterday at a sitting of the Disarmament Committee.

He dwelt on the new proposals contained in the decisions of the Permanent Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and in particular on the proposal to conclude a non-use of military force treaty and maintain peaceful relations between the Warsaw-Treaty and the NATO-states. The Bulgarian representative stated that this proposal of the socialist countries was successfully combined with the known proposals of Mr Yuriy Andropov's connected with the elimination and cutdown of the nuclear weapons.

The intention of NATO to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe till the end of this year was branded by the Bulgarian representative as a new threat which would entail a further deterioration of the situation on the continent.

Mr Tellalov attached specific importance to the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, which is "enjoying a still greater backing on the part of the peoples and heads of states of the Balkan countries". In this connection the proposal on Mr Todor Zhivkov's to convene a meeting in Sofia of the heads of the Balkan states to discuss the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, was emphasized.

The Bulgarian representative drew the attention also to other initiatives -- for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, declaring Europe a zone free from chemical weaponry, convening an European conference on measures for consolidating the trust, for security and disarmament, and to Sweden's proposal to set up a zone free from tactical nuclear weapons in central Europe.

CSSR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES VIENNA PEACE BODY

AU091741 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Feb 83 pp 1, 7

[CTK Correspondent's report: "Time Does Not Stand Still, Action Neeeded!"]

[Text] Vienna, 7 Feb (CTK) -- The conference on proposals on how to rid Europe of the danger of war continued in commission deliberations in the Austrian capital Monday.

The First Commission, presided over by former Dutch NATO General Michiel Hermann von Meyenfeldt, deals with the military and general political aspects of disarmament. The CSSR is represented by Jan Pudlak, director of the Foreign Relations Institute attached to the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the work of the Second Commission, whose task is to assess social and economic problems, Czechoslovakia is represented by Anna Kretova, deputy chairwoman of the Slovak National Council. This commission is presided over by Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani (USSR).

The Third Commission, whose agenda includes ethical, philosophical and legal issues, is presided over by Father Richard McSorley, professor of theology from the United States. This commission was also addressed on Monday by Bohuslav Kucera, the head of the Czechoslavak delegation and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

The preservation of peace in Europe must be regarded as the foremost interest, a truly vital interest, of the people of our continent, B. Kucera said among other things.

The prevention of a further escalation of the missile arms buildup is in the interest of all European countries. In connection with this we cannot ignore the fact that the Soviet Union has solemnly renounced that it will be the first to use nuclear weapons. On the table lies the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states on concluding a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the concrete Soviet proposals of December 1982 are known. Time does not stand still; action is needed!

The conference on strengthening trust and on disarmament in Europe is the key issue today. We follow with concern how the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Final Act is being untenably protracted. It seems, moreover, that by paralyzing the Madrid meeting the American representatives are trying to push the participants in the Final Act out of active participation in resolving questions concerning Europe and to make sure that the fate of our continent is not decided on a multilateral basis, but that this decision is simply made about us and without us. However, should this conference not materialize and should intermediate range missiles be stationed in Western Europe in the foreseeable future, the situation will fundamentally change. All of us who live in Europe have a vital interest in living on a continent of peace.

A world assembly for peace and life and against nuclear war will meet in our country this June. This world assembly is being prepared by the broadest strata of our people. A fund of peace and solidarity is being set up from the contributions of our working people, out of which the organizational committee will finance the Prague world assembly. We are glad that our objectives have the support of the government and the state. Our movement for peace is a movement of the working people, in which problems are freely and openly discussed. It is a movement united through profound feelings of solidarity with all who are also fighting for similar objectives in other European countries, B. Kucera concluded.

RESULTS OF BUSH WEST EUROPE TRIP 'AMOUNT TO ZERO'

LD102048 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] United States Vice President George Bush's just ended West European tour is the topic of the following comment written by Radio Prague's editor (Hradec Walke).

If we are to sum up the results of the 12-day tour of Western Europe by Vice President George Bush we come up with what amounts to zero. It became obvious already from his talks with West German leaders at the very outset of his trip that he had come to Europe to press America's NATO allies to accept the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in their countries and at the same time to try to utilize or at least blunt the West European peace movement which has been sharply critical of the White House. However, Mr Bush succeeded for all practical purposes only in one respect: in obtaining a reluctant acceptance of President Reagan's zero option for negotiations with the Soviet Union on reduction of intermediate-range land-based nuclear missiles in Europe. Or, to be more exact, with the exception of Holland Mr Bush was assured in all the other NATO countries that if these talks failed they would agree to have the new American nuclear missiles deployed on their territory.

This, of course, was known already prior to Mr Bush's European trip. His job was rather to present American policy as a policy of peace. This was why at the outset of his journey to Western Europe, in West Berlin, Mr Bush pulled out what was to be a trump card, namely President Reagan's open letter to the people of Europe in which Mr Reagan pledged to meet with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov at any time and anywhere to conclude an agreement on the liquidation of all Soviet and American land-based medium-range nuclear missiles. As could have been expected, Mr Bush presented the letter as a major peace initiative. What was really involved in this move was quite clearly stated in his reply to the Reagan letter by Yuriy Andropov: the old, well-worn zero option in a new wrapping. And THE GUARDIAN of London described it as a most unsuccessful attempt to counter the great response to the recent Soviet peace initiative.

Vice President Bush continued peddling the same line throughout his tour at public meetings as well as in the Geneva Disarmament Committee. He called for new Soviet proposals while he himself reaffirmed on numerous occasions that the United States insisted on its zero option which would place the Soviet Union at a considerable disadvantage.

Summing up, Vice President Bush merely rephrased what the world has heard so often from President Reagan, and therefore he has gained nothing except confirmation of the European NATO powers of their acceptance of Pershing II and the cruise missiles on their territory. However, he utterly failed in his attempt to convince the people of Western Europe about the peaceful intentions of the Reagan administration and about war preparations in Moscow. The so-called Soviet threat may have been an effective scarecrow in the 1950's, but since then the world has had many opportunities to learn from its own experience about the peaceful objectives of Soviet foreign policy, about who is really striving for peace.

BUSH'S VISIT BROUGHT NO 'CONCRETE RESULTS'

LD101510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] Opinions of political commentators are in agreement: the West European journey of American Vice President George Bush did not bring concrete results. Words about the cohesion of NATO, its dynamism and stability were mainly uttered by the guest from over the ocean. His European interlocutors behaved, to put it mildly, with reserve. This should not be surprising, after all the journey of George Bush -- who carried President Reagan's message to the nations of Europe -- was of purely propaganda character. Washington once again tried to force its old allies to accept the so-called zero option which had been rejected by the Soviet Union. If such are the results of the vice president's journey then it is worth asking why it took place in the first place. Why did the number two official in the U.S. Administration travel for 12 days throughout Europe conducting talks and making speeches?

The mission of the American vice president was to calm down the U.S. allies in Europe and to remind them that the United States was not giving up the disarmament negotiations and was intending to continue the dialogue which is needed so badly with the Soviet Union. One can perhaps say that the journey was not a success. A report on the talks, in a more or less concise form will be drawn. Let us hope they will be right and Reagan's administration will at last take a constructive stance on the question of disarmament negotiations.

PAP CONDEMNS U.S. REPORT ON HELSINKI DOCUMENT

LD010620 Warsaw PAP in English 1503 GMT 10 Feb 83

[By "PAP commentator"]

[Text] New York 10 Feb -- A document known as the administration's annual report on implementation of principles of the Helsinki conference's Final Document was published in great detail in Washington. In reality, as it was the case of previous such 'reports', the document did not concern itself with a realistic evaluation, nor the unrestrained exchanged of viewpoints. Like in previous years, the main, if not the only, idea was to attack states of the socialist system and create round them an atmosphere suiting Washington's political objectives -- an atmosphere of international witch-hunting, censure and condemnation.

The authors of the 'report', which in reality is not a report but rather a purely propaganda document, are trying to reach their aim using the known and repeatedly tested methods. The charges and accusations brought against the socialist states in the document cannot be substantiated. And the authors of the document are not all deterred by the fact that the charges are made by a country which could not easily, with its head raised, give account of implementation of the Helsinki conference document's decisions, both with regard of its domestic and foreign policy.

Naturally enough, the 'report' does not omit Poland. It levels a series of charges against the Polish authorities, puts forward many blatant insinuations and its comments on the situation in Poland are biased to fit best the needs of American propaganda.

The document even went as far as to allege that the Polish authorities gave intentionally untruthful information of the whereabouts of detained persons. This blatant example of ordinary lies and misleading of the American and world opinion is nothing new and he who for the past two years has observed the operation of the Reagan administration knows more similar examples.

The 'report' in fact finds fault with the Polish authorities that in 1982 they defended the fundamental reasons of the Polish state, prevented the further disintegration of the state and stopped the process of weakening of the socialist system in Poland and socialist ties linking Poland with its closest neighbours-a process by which Washington had set such great store.

A similar method has been used towards all remaining socialist states.

For this irony to be complete, the 'report' praises improvement of the state of observance of 'human rights' in such countries as the Philippines or South Korea, countries where thousands of people are jailed for convictions which differ from those held by the government and where hundreds of people in 1982 were killed in fights with police and the military.

Of course, the 'report' neither attacks nor criticizes the allies or governments in countries which the Washington administration cares about, a fact which naturally casts doubt on the credibility and eloquence of the entire document.

Thus, the 'report' has become another document of the present Washington administration's attack on the socialist countries, one more document of rabid propaganda based on mystification, a document of the Reagan group's hatred of our socialist world.

POLISH SOCIETIES PROTEST FRG MINISTER'S REMARKS

LD102241 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 Feb -- Some social organizations in Poland have joined the nationwide protest in this country against the revanchist speech by West Germany's Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann of late January. Statements issued by them point to the fact that the revanchist upsurge in the Federal Republic coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Hitler takeover.

A protest issued by the main board of the Union of Army Ex-Servicemen voiced confidence that there are forces in the Federal Republic of Germany which are true to the letter and the spirit of the treaties which the Federal Republic signed with Poland and other countries and the Helsinki Final Act.

A statement published by the voivodship board of the War Veterans' Union ZBOWID in Poznan said the Zimmermann speech undermined the principle of pacta sunt servanda.

"Treating the German issue as an open question, undermining the Potsdam resolutions and the principles of Federal Republic's treaties with Eastern countries, and promotion of the thesis on the alleged existence -- in legal terms -- of the Third Reich within 1937 borders is an overt violation of the relations between Poland and the FRG," the ZBOWID statement said.

Another protest, issued by Presidium of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth ZSMP, stressed great concern on the part of Polish youth for renewed attempts to question territorial and political facts in Europe. The statement pointed out that revanchist policy comes as "fulfillment of the campaign of pressure and intimidation initiated by Ronald Reagan's administration with respect to Poland and other Warsaw treaty states."

The statement stressed the contribution to the cause of normalizing Polish-West German relations made by youth organizations in Poland and the Federal Republic and called on youth unions in the Federal Republic to support the stand taken on this issue by Polish youth.

PAP CRITICIZES SWEDEN'S POLITICAL ASYLUM OFFER

LD102218 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Stockholm 10 Feb -- [By PAP correspondent Andrezej Nowicki]
From the moment the Polish helicopter hijacked by Ksiazek and Wojsa landed in Sweden, some Swedish officials and part of the country's mass media have been making embarassing attempts to make political refugees out of the two to justify the decision to grant political asylum to them, which was apparently taken a priori and without due respect for the facts.

A Swedish police officer who was incerrogating the two told newsmen yesterday that the two fled from Poland because they generally disapproved of the political system in their home country and that there is no indication that they were politically active at home or that they were persecuted.

A day earlier, however, a few hours after the two turned up in Sweden, Mr Bjoern Weibo, a representative of Sweden's immigration office, announced that "the Poles run a big chance to stay here if they left Poland illegally."

Further hearings of Ksiazek and Wojsa clearly proved that no political activity or the more so -- persecution was involved. [as received]

However, Mr Per Lelja, one of the directors of the immigration office, declared today that the two will be granted a permission to stay in Sweden. As they made an illegal flight, they would be liable to stringent punishment in case they were sent back home, he claimed.

Here again we have a representative of a Swedish state office who totally ignores the criteria in force for granting political asylum. What is more, he gives indications that the decision on the issue was already taken, though in fact the Immigration Office has not yet received the police protocol on the hearings and formally has not yet started to consider the case.

More telling still was what Sweden's Minister for Immigration Affairs Anita Gradin told a Swedish reporter. She said that voicing of disapproval of the political system in a man's home country is not enough to be granted a political asylum in Sweden, but when the reporter asked her whether the reasons presented by Ksiazek and Wojsa were enough, she retorted that hijacking a helicopter is a political act.

For comparison, Sweden's legislation clearly defines political persecution and a threat thereof as a result of a man's political activity as the fundamental criterion for granting political asylum. What is more, a person seeking asylum is obliged to provide evidence to show that he was or would be persecuted for his activity at home.

Press Conference Held

LD101922 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The Poles who fled to Sweden in a military helicopter will be granted political asylum in Sweden.

This is stated by head of department Per Lilja at the Board of Immigartion, who states that since they got here illegally and consequently risk severe penalities if they return to Poland the method of escape is sufficient reason to allow them to stay. One of the two Poles spokes about the escape and its background at a press conference in Karlshamn today, and we naturally had our reporter there.

[Unidentified reporter] Henryk Ksiazek was cautious in his statements at the press conference at the police building in Karlshamn this afternoon. He has a wife and two children remaining in Gdansk where he is a resident. His friend, who piloted the helicopter, did not wish to take part in the press conference.

Yesterday the Polish consul-general in Malmoe was in Karlshamn, and the first question to the two Poles had been whether they had not made a navigational mistake and wanted to return to Poland. Henryk Ksiazek says that the reply was "no". He was dismissed from his helicopter unit on 4 October last year on the grounds that he was not a member of the communist party, that he had many relatives living in the West and that, in addition, during an international flying performance he had had rather too many contacts with pilots from West Germany and the United States.

To a question as to whether he believes that Polish military persons are loyal to the regime he explained that he did not wish to reply to that question since his family is left in Poland. He did say, however, that resistance against the regime continues throughout Poland. Even the radio and television admit that there are illegal radio transmissions from underground Solidarity, and leaflets and papers with antiregime appeals to the public appear daily, Henryk Ksiazek said. To a question as to whether there were more people in his helicopter unit who had plans to escape he replied that one dare not talk about such things. He said that the penalty for fleeing from Poland in a military helicopter is death, or at best life imprisonment. With regard to his escape to Sweden he says that his friend started out on a one-man mission from (Trost), a subrub of Gdansk, and Ksiazek was picked up about 5 km from there. They flew at an altitude of between 2 to 5 m over the water surface to escape detection by radar. The trip to Sweden and Blekinge took 1 hour and 50 minutes, and was planned in advance. If normal conditions had prevailed in Poland I would have preferred to stay there; my family is there, Henryk Ksiazek said.

TRIAL OF RADIO SOLIDARITY MEMBERS CONTINUES

LD101751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The Warsaw Military District Court today continued hearing the case of former members of Radio Solidarity. The prosecutor demanded that Zbigniew Romaszewski be sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and that Irena and Zofia Romaszewska be sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. The prosecutor demanded that the rest of the accused should be sentenced to between 2-4 years' imprisonment, with conditional suspension for a period of 3 years in one case. The defendants then made statements. The trial will continue tomorrow.

WALESA TESTIFIES AT WARSAW TRIAL OF KOR LEADERS

10 February

NC101204 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Feb. 10 (AFP) -- Some 150 people gathered outside the Warsaw Military Court today to express support for the former leader of the dissolved trade union Solidarity, Lech Walesa, appearing as a "witness" in the trial of leading dissidents.

Mr. Walesa was ordered to testify in the case against four leaders of the Social Self-Defence Committee, KOR. Adam Michnik, Jacek Kuron, Jan Litynski and Henryk Nujec face the death penalty on charges of "conspiring against state security".

The former independent union leader arrived at the court at precisely 9:00 a.m. accompanied by a former legal adviser to Solidarity, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, and was still testifying three hours later (at 1100 GMT).

11 February

NC110859 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Former independent trade union leader Lech Walesa arrived at a Warsaw military court at 8:50 a.m. today to testify for the second day running in the case against four dissident leaders. Yesterday Mr Walesa was heard for six-and-a-half hours, accompanied by a former legal adviser to Solidarity, Wladislaw Sila-Nowkicki. Neither gave any details of the proceedings.

Mr Walesa said he did not know when his questioning would end, but added that going by the files on the case today's session could last until at least 4:00 p.m. (1500 GMT). The former union leader said he had been "asked" not to say anything about the hearing. He added that he had been offered refreshments but had declined. He said he spent the night in the Warsaw Bishopry press office, but did not know if he would see Archibishop Josef Glemp, made a cardinal in Rome last week, as he had "come to Warsaw suddenly."

MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS OBODOWSKI ON ECONOMIES

AU101105 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Feb 83 p 7

[Lenke Elek interview with Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier of the Polish People's Republic, in Hungary, date not given: "Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski Has the Word: Improving Economic Activity"]

[Text] At the invitation of Lajos Faluvegi [deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission], Janusz Obodowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy premire and chairman of the Planning Committee, visited Hungary in the middle of the week. In the course of his talks in Budapest, he was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP and others.

Janusz Obodowski was born in 1930. He is a doctor of economics. He worked at the planning Committee starting in 1954 and subsequently became head of a major department of the Ministry of Labor. Later he held a leading post at the Planning Committee again. Having held the labor portfolio, the Sejm appointed him deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Lately he has also been given the assignment of heading the Planning Committee functioning alongside the Council of Ministers.

Lenke Elek interviewed the deputy premier on the occasion of his visit to Hungary.

[Question] Although it is only February, surely you already have preliminary figures on the fulfillment of the 1982 plan. What economic balance sheet would you draw for last year; in what areas has there been progress?

[Answer] I sighed with relief when I looked through this balance sheet. Although this balance sheet is only a preliminary one, it shows that, since August of last year, we have succeeded in increasing production in our country for the first time in 26 months. Results have been better since December 1981 in the raw material production sector with respect not only to coal, but copper, zinc, and other raw materials. Production in the processing industry, however, has been declining for more than 2 years, and, in approximately 2 years, the gross national product has fallen by almost 25 percent. Investments have also had to be reduced, and consumption has diminished to a serious extent as well. I can state with optimism by now that we are making progress, although this path is a very difficult one. I would like to stress once more that we have ceased to regress.

In the production and processing of raw materials, we are envisaging a production increase totaling 4-5 percent this year. We are planning a 2.5-percent growth in agriculture.

[Question] As is known, the introduction of the economic reform began under very difficult circumstances in Poland. Although, for practical purposes, only 1 year has passed since then, is a positive impact perceptible? In what direction do you intend to further develop macromanagement?

[Answer] The Poles maintain that the reform is successful in one respect, in that prices have increased. Of course, my compatriots say this with a certain sarcasm, but it is a fact thatprices have seriously run away. In fact, they had to increase because prices reflect the state and effectiveness of the economy and the standard of work productivity. The reform should bring about an improvement in the effectiveness of work and, along with it, a rise in productivity. Price fluctuations could then be held back. I would not like to evaluate the reform yet because only a very short time has elapsed. This reform has been in operation theoretically for 1 year, but only for a few months in practice. Some 6-7 months have elapsed since the introduction of some of its mechanisms.

We are all learning about the reform. Its introduction did not go smoothly; on the contrary, it was accompanied by the gnashing of teeth in some places. The reform forces everyone to think in an economic manner and pay attention to input and results. Many people are not yet equipped for this; this is a matter of economic education, which is a fairly protracted process.

I would like to stress that, even if there are corrections, there is and there will be no retreat from the reform. No reform is perfect and it is life that dictates modifications in all areas of economic work.

[Question] What role do you intend to assign to the enterprise bankruptcy law, which has already been elaborated from a legal viewpoint, and to the legal decree that excludes a monopoly of enterprises?

[Answer] This is a difficult problem because enterprises showing a deficit are also socialized enterprises. It is beyond me sometimes how a socialist enterprise can go bankrupt. I think that this should not be perceived literally, should not be perceived in the manner in which bankruptcy occurs in the capitalist system.

With the assistance of government commissioners and through credit policy means, we will make these enterprises healthy again. We will strive to regroup people and means of production in enterprises that are more effective.

As for monopolies, we continue to go through a period of inflation; the market is taut, the commodities that turn up disappear almost immediately, even those of relatively poor quality. One could combat the monopolies mainly through imports, but we have no foreign currency, particularly for importing consumer goods.

[Question] After last year, let us discuss 1983. In harmony with the introduction of the economic reform and the development of enterprise independence, you have worked out this year's plan on the basis of new principles. We have also been informed that the national assembly, the Sejm, no longer approves the annual plan, but rather the Council of Ministers. What does this change mean? What are the crucial objectives of this year's plan?

[Answer] I have already noted the main data and directions of the plan and the increase in industrial production and agricultural results. What does the plan mean for Poles? It is the first plan after 3 years. Because of the known circumstances, we did not have annual plans recently. I submitted this year's plan to the Sejm in my capacity as chairman of the Planning Committee last December, but only in an informative fashion because annual plans are endorsed solely by the Council of Ministers. I will submit the 3-year plan until 1985 to the Sejm in March. We are obliged to prepare various versions of the 3-year plan. Last September, we submited three versions of the framework of the plan. The Sejm has tentatively accepted one of them, and the Planning Committee will now complete drafting this version. This makes it apparent that determining the 1-year plan provides the government with more room to maneuver and does not burden the Sejm with details, for the national assembly approves the main directions of strategic development. I think that this is the correct way. Thus, a division of labor has developed between the legislative and executive organs.

[Question] Bringing about a more balanced commodity supply, striving to harmonize supply and demand, is a very important goal of Polish macromanagement. What means will you use in your approach to these goals this year?

[Answer] My reply is a brief one: One must work longer and harder. There is no other formula.

[Question] Would you please sum up the results of your talks in Hungary?

[Answer] I am satisfied and so, I think, are my colleagues. We do not smile at each other out of politeness alone, but because we are increasing the turnover, expanding industrial cooperation, and will also be pursuing talks on intensifying specialization and joint ventures in many industrial sectors. Already this year we will coordinate the strategic trends of the two economies all the way to 1990. Our economies complement each other in many areas. It is possible that we have not done everything to take advantage of such opportunities in the past, but everything can be made up for. Daily cooperation between industrial and nonindustrial enterprises is necessary in a good many production sectors.

[Question] I think that this letter idea is applicable to the relationship with the other CEMA countries as well.

[Answer] Of course, indeed. Not only to the CEMA countries, but to many countries of the Third World as well. We want to be more open in international economic cooperation. In not quite 2 and 1/2 years our turnover with the CEMA countries has increased from 48 to 66 percent. This is a trend we are going to continue.

[Elek] Thank you for the interview.

BORBA'S MARTINOVIC NOTES PZPR PARTY DIFFERENCES

AU101023 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 83 p 7

[Report by permanent BORBA correspondent in Warsaw Lazar Martinovic]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 7 Feb -- The next plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will be held soon. It will be dedicated to the internal party life and ideological and cadre problems. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, announced this in his interview to NEPSZABADSAG, the Hungarian party organ. The precise date of this meeting was not given, but is already being stated that it could be an important turning point in the life and action of the PZPR.

Some observers here expect a deeper analysis of the causes of the Polish crisis from the angle of party behavior to be made at the plenum. The Politburo's commission, formed long ago, which was supposed to prepare that analysis, has not yet come up with any document. It has been learned in circles close to the PZPR that several versions have already been drafted, but none would appear to be unanimously acceptable.

It seems that a rather delicate dispute is at stake. According to some reports, the authors of the versions so far, examining the causes of the crisis, appear to have put most of the blame on the party, its way of life and leadership and the concept of development. In the present situation, when the party is in a painful phase of consolidation, some people in the top leadership are not prepared to accept such a version for sensitive political reasons.

Occasion

The arguments of both sides are rather strong. While one side believes that the party can only be regenerated if all the distortions in its behavior are publicly and frankly disclosed, the other side does not underestimate the party's guilt in causing the social and economic crisis, but believes that such a public document at the present moment could inflict another blow to the party which is just now in a phase of searching for a formula to restore the confidence in its strength and to establish the broken connections with the workers class and society.

An occasion to hear and to learn more about the party is provided by the present voivodship conference which, according to the statute, are being held at "halftime" between the congresses. The party problems are again on the front pages of the dailies and the conferences are introducing a new quality to the political life in Poland.

DRAGAN RECEIVES RODRIGUEZ BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD101619 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had final talks today with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who was in Yugoslavia with members of a delegation paying a short visit.

Views were expressed during the conversation on progress in bilateral cooperation. It was assessed that relations are successfully developing. The existence of real possibilities for and interest on both sides in improving economic cooperation were particularly stressed.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, also visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center today and laid flowers at President Tito's grave.

When the talks were concluded Rodriguez and the members of his delegation left Yugoslavia.

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD101858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Skoplje, Feb. 10 (TANJUG) -- A protocol was signed today (Thursday) in Skoplje, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on the work of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Chamber of Economy for this year. Yugoslavia has formed similar mixed chambers also with Poland and the German Democratic Republic.

In the talks between the delegations of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the Bulgarian Chamber of Industry, views were exchanged on trade, scientific-technical cooperation, industrial cooperation and specialization and other forms of cooperation. Possibilities of joint appearances on third markets were also discussed.

Macedonian Premier Dragoljub Stavrev and President of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry Peter Rusev have also discussed the further development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation and Macedonia's participation in it.

ZAGREB DAILY ON HOXHA'S 'VITUPERATIVE CAMPAIGN'

LD101430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, February 10 (TANJUG) -- Albanian ruler Enver Hoxha's so-called memoirs are really "crimes stories" about alleged plots against Albania, written in order to justify his tyrannical regime, writes the Zagreb daily VECERNJI LIST Thursday. The paper was commenting on Hoxha's vituperative campaign against all and sundry, launched with the objective and maintaining his rule similar to George Orwell's depressive vision of totalitarianism in the book "1984".

Hoxha's bastion of Stalinism is based on laws and regulations such as decree No 5912 issued in 1979. Under this decree, Albanian citizens can be arrested and thrown into concentration camps for an unlimited period on the basis of an administrative decision alone.

Of the 34 crimes cited in the Albanian penal code, 23 are of a political or military nature and punishable of death. Under another regulation, the entire family of the accused can be held responsible for his "crime".

The regulation has been rigidly enforced in all of Hoxha's purges. Hoxha's intimidation of the Albanian people, his invented "enemies of Albania", are an attempt to maintain "a political situation which has not only isolated that country from the rest of the world but has also stripped its population of the opportunity to participate in world development on an equal footing, leaving them on one of the lowest economic levels in Europe," writes VECERNJI LIST".

PRESIDENCY APPROVES FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

LD102102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Test] Belgrade, Feb 10 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia today, Thursday, approved a report on Yugoslavia's foreign policy and international position.

At the session held here in Belgrade and presided over by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic, the Presidency discussed and approved also a report on the country's social-economic stabilization policy. The two reports will be submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia for adoption. At the session, the Presidency of Yugoslavia discussed also certain defense questions.

MILATOVIC DENIES PARTY-INTELLIGENTSIA CONFLICT

LD102054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Titograd, February 10 (TANJUG) -- In Yugoslavia, there is no conflict whatever between the party, i.e. the working class, and the intelligentsia, stated member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Veljko Milatovic today, Thursday.

The high-ranking party official stressed that the fact that "extremist or egocentric excesses" by some intellectuals of their circles have been in evidence provides no ground whatever for the assessment that a conflict does exist. The thesis can neither be made to hold with the use of arguments on the existence of "dogmatic, bureaucratised and sectarian spirits within the party," since these "spirits" are not many, he said.

In an interview to the Titograd paper OMLADINSKI POKRET (YOUTH MOVEMENT), Milatovic warned, however, that certain members of the intelligentsia or even circles are acting as though they were "the conscience and vanguard of the society and the people and the elite of the nation."

These intellectuals and circles, Milatovic said, are mainly of nationalistic and right-wing political leanings. Milatovic cited the nationalistic "mass movement" in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia during the 1970s and the recent irredentist excesses and disorders organised by Albanian nationalists in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is part of the Republic of Serbia, as the most extreme examples of such views.

Noting that there are in the LCY "people who would like to interfere in and pass judgements on esthetic questions from positions of power," Milatovic stressed that in matters of the freedom of artistic creation the party cannot play the role of an esthetic arbiter.

This does not mean, however, that the LCY does not care from which ideological positions the development of scientific and artistic work proceeds. But, a method much better than that of imposing administrative bans on creative works is the method of ideological struggle and an open confrontation of opinions, Milatovic said.